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WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS. - PIVE CENTS.

## THE WOOL MEN

Have Their Innings with the Ways and Means Committee.

INDUSTRY HAS BEEN RUINED

By the Wilson Tariff Law-Slight Differnce Between Growers and Dealers as to Hates, but all Claim that a Higher Duty is Necessary to Build Up the Industry. Free Wool Has Not Benefitted the Con annier is the General Verdict.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The hearing on the wool schedule of the tariff brought many farmers and manufacturers to the ways and means com militer room to-day. The first speaker was John G. Clark, of the Waynington county. Pennsylvania, wool growers' association. He spoke strongly of the effects of the free wool clause of the Wilson law, which he declared had ostrated the business in the United The experiment of free been a crime. The value of lands declined and sheep men in all parts

d declined and sheep men in all parts the country had been driven from siness. The sheep raisers asked on- a moderate duty that would enable on to continue in business. The Democratic members of the multitee prophed the witness for some ne. Mr. Wheeler, of Alnoama, asked clothing for the workingmen had there the have replied that most of elebihing sold now was shoddy. Impractions of shoddy had increased untry the law.

matter, Mr. Lawrence averred that of Mr. McKinley had been

he brought into this country at twen ley.

"There would. Anyway, it would transfer our trade from Australia where we have to pay in gold, to South America, where we would exchange agricultural implements and goods for their wood."

their wool."

Continuing, Mr. Lawrence urged that
Continuing, Mr. Lawrence urged that
China wool should be classed as firstclass, otherwise, there would be an influx which would kill the American
bustness. Incidentally, he referred to
the advalorem system as "the most
infernal scheme ever invented by rascals on carth."

As a plan to prevent a food of ten-

the advalorem system as "the most internal scheme ever invented by rascala on earth."

As a plan to prevent a flood of imports pending the bassage of a bill Judge Lawrence suggested that Congress pass at the present session a bill declaring that all styledes imported after the first day of the first session of the Fifty-fifti Congress be subject to the rates of duty of any law passed by that Congress, when the new rates are in advance; bonds to be given by importers for such payments before goods can be withdeave.

"The senator from Moniana, (Carter), on my rishi, any shat the senate might pass such a bill by October," Internated Mr. Digiley.

As Mr. Lawrence was explaining that under the schedule proposed by his association American wool growers would supply the bass marked in four years, Mr. Dollar! Inquired how much revenue woold be scared.

"All the more than by the McKinley law. Eight or ten millions during the four years," be replied.

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"All the more than by the McKinley law. Hardence, and laughter.

"I mean from wool," be amended. "The country will be phospeous and we cân get eventue from other nources.

Mr. Tarner, of Georgia, inquired of

we can get covenite from other sources.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, inquired of the schedule had not result been drawn to saus out the higher grades of wool, which Mr. Lawrence deeled.

In ruply to questions from Mr. Turner, Mr. Lawrence said the average officen would receive 15 worth at benefits for every 25 anymnes in the price of woolens. The point was then elicited that the wool growers plan proposed an annual hiscrease of one half a cent a pound. "And where would we finnity land?" Inquired Mr. Dingley.

Inquired Mr. Dingley.

The increase would end at 15 cents a pound," was the explanation.

Constrairs Board From-

The consumer was represented at the afternoon session by Theodore Justice

a wool dealer, of Philadelphia. He stated that while the trial of free wool under the Wilson law had alightly benefitted the consumer by reduction in prices, the saving had been greatly outweighed by the loss in purchasing power. The gain by lower prices had averaged 93 cents per capita, while the loss amounted to more than \$7. The average loss to the wool grower had been \$428 32, while the mill hands and laborers of the United States had lost \$35,000,000 during the past year.

The McKinley law had given the cheapest priced clothing ever known up to its time. He gave figures showing the effects of the tariff in 1867, under which flocks had increased 25 per cent in four years; that of 1883, the "worst ever known," the McKinley law under vere known," the McKinley law under which flocks had increased as persons for years; that of 1883, the "worst year known," the McKinley law, under which flocks increased 13 per cent, and the last period, under the Wilson law, He said: "When it was known that rever Cleveland meant to continue his assaults on this industry with the assistance of both branches of Congress, farmers began to dispose of their locks."

sistance of both fraints of their flores."

From 1893 to 1896 the number of sheep had decreased 22 per cent, and there were now fewer in the United States than in 1865. Had the McKinley law been continued the United States would be able to produce its full consumption of 650,000,000 pounds of wool.

Mr. Justing presented elaborate tables showing variations in the production and prices of wool in different countries, illustrating among other points that American wools had fallen in prices under free trade and Australian wools had risen. The per cent of sheep east of the Mississippi in 1870 was 71 and to-day 33 per cent. No harm would be done the American business if wools costing under 10 cents were admitted free, for these never would be raised profitably in the United States.

In the course of his statement Mr. Justice said that Mr. McKinley had told the wool growers and manufacturers that if they would agree upon a schedule he would accept it. Accordingly the schedule had been framed by a convention of representative manufacturers and growers and both had prospered under it.

"It would be strange if they did not."

prospered under it.
"It would be strange if they did not prosper when they made their own schedule." Mr. McMillan commented, and he asked, "Was it not a fact that the manufacturers got the benefit of a part of the specific rate imposed for the handle of the farmers."

Farmers Prospered.
Mr. Justice assented, and continued that the farmers had disposed of all their clip under the McKinley law to the American manufacturers, who in

the American manufacturers, who in turn had increased their exports.
Referring to shoddy, he said that while the annual importations of it under the McKinley law had been 250,000 hounds, between August and December of the year the Wilson law was enacted there had been 4,000,000 bounds imported and in the first full calendar year under that law 20,718,000 pounds. The theory of the framers of the Wilson law had been that free wool would stop importations of shoddy. No mation had ever used as little shoddy as the United States under the McKinley law. The explanation of the increased mportations of cheap contess short the Wilson law compelled the American manufacturers to make such cheap slothes to compete that they werre boliged to use shoddy. Moreover, there had been less money carned by all classes under the Wilson law to spend

asked by the wool growers' association were prohibitive and would mean death to the manufacturer. He did not believe public opinion nor the good sense of the committee sustains such a committee, but he did believe that good tario was demanded on wool.

Delegate Catron, of New Mexico, stated that the value of the wool produced by three million sheep in that territory had decreased on an average of 11 cents a pound since the enactment of the Wilson law.

Senator Carter and W. G. Conrad, of Montana, appeared in behalf of the wool growers of their state and filed sintements with the committee.

Jesse M. Smith, of Utah, president of the state wool growers' association, asserted that as sheep raising east of the Mississippi was greater than west, the

Mississippi was greater than west, the western men would be satisfied with any tariff which the easterners would

had never seen as much suffering and of time among the craft as in th onst three years.

The committee then adjourned.

## LOUD BILL PASSES.

Prohibits Serial Publications and Fake Periodicalls From Enjoying Second Class Mail Privileges - Big Fight Agains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second class mail matter was passed by the touse to-day after two days of debate by a vote of 144 to 105. The opposition

by a vote of 144 to 105. The opposition to the bill made a strong fight against it. The statements made on the floor ast to its effect on certain particulars, were very conflicting. The most important provision of the bill identies the serial publications admission to the mails at one cent per pound rates. It is as follows:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to admit to the second class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically, and to subscribers but which are merely books ar reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals."

The bill also denies to newspapers "the sample cony" privilege and the privilege enjoyed by news dealers of returning unsoid publications at the second clastrate.

The only other important change in

erg enjoyed by news dealers of returning unsoid publications at the second inservate. The only other important change in the present law provides that publishers whose publications are admitted as second class matter shall be required before hyporiting such mall matter in the postofice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by states, cities, towns, and counties as the post-master general shall direct.

Mr. Growenor, Glep., Ohio, created a flurry at the opening of the session of the house to-day by securing the adoption of the house to-day by according the adoption calling on the several departments for statements as to why they had failed a comply with a former resolution the house in the partments relative to the admiristration of the civil service law, He made sangle comments on the matter.

The resolution calls for information as to the number of employes in each de-partment who have died, resigned or been removed since March 4, 1897, the number appointed under the civil ser-

vice rules and the number not appointed

vice rules and the number not appointed under such rules who are now covered by the extension of the civil service rules. General debate on the Lond bill to amend the law relating to second class mail matter was then resumed. Messrs. Milliken, (Rep., Me.), Wagner, (Rep., Penna.), Trary, (Rep., Mo.), Morss, (Rep., Mass.), and Mr. Bingham, (Rep., Penna.), made speeches against the bill, the latter calling attention to the vast sums expended by the government. vast sums expended by the governm for the general welfare, the thousand tons of mail matter carried free un franks for the information of the peo the millions of acres and dollars expe vast sums expended at the centential world's fair, and other expositions for the enlightenment of the people. Chear rates for books were, he argued, a parl and a necessary part of the government's general scheme for the education of the repuls.

ment's general scheme for the education of the people.

Mr. Loud closed the general debate in advocacy of his measure.

He replied to many of the arguments advanced against the bill and closed with an earnest appeal for its passage.

The bill was then read for amendment, the purpose of which was to permit the transmission as second class matter of serial publications and books when sent as parts of regular newspapers.

Mr. Loud said the amendment would defeat the purpose of the bill.

Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.), made a very bitter attack on the opposition to the bill.

very bitter attack on the opposition to the bill.

The Tracy amendment was withdrawn when the committee rose at 4 o'clock, and the vote was taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

This was a test vote on the bill. The motion was carried 144-105. The opposition made no further effort in the face of this defeat.

The bill was passed without division, and at 4:30 p. m., the house adjourned.

#### SENATE PROCEEDINGS

Only of a Routine Character-Call n Resolution-Sensational Letter. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Less than a score of senators were in the senate chamber when the session convened

Mr Cullom (Rep., Ill.) reported adversely from the committee on foreign relations the bill to grant \$1,500 to the wife of Consul Waller, the United States representative to Madagascar, pending an inquiry into the case, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the sceretary of state to send to the senate a statement as to the action of the President or secretary of state, touching the recognition of any foreign people or power as an independent government, and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States govern-

ment.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep. S. D.) secured agreement to a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for a statement of the senount of subsidies paid by the Union and Central Pacific rairoads to the Pacific Mail Steamship line.

whip Competitor, now impris

ors of the ship Competitor, now impris oned at Havana.

During the day the senate passed hous bills amading the laws relating to tim her culture and authorizing brevets ( active or cettred officers of the army o

navy.

The joint resolution requesting the British government to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick was indefinitely

postponed.

The bill exempting settlers on public lands from paying the original government price fixes on the lands was debated. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakots, and Mr. Carter, of Montana, speaking in its favor, but a final vote was not reached.

### Pacific Rallroad Bill-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The nouse committee on Pacific railroads to-day arranged the details of the debate which will be begun to-morrow or the Powers bill. The time will be equally divided by the supporters and oppo-nents of the bill. Chairman Powers be-ginning the debate. Mr. Hubbard, of Missouri, will control the time for the outports.

Missouri, will control the time for the minority.

Mr. Harrison, of Alabama, who is considering the proposal of a substitute or amendment to place the settlement of the question in the hands of a commission, spoke of his plan, and one or two other members said that they considered it a practical method, but considered if to be their duty to support the committee bill, to which they were already pledged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6.—Governor David M. Clough was inaugurated for his second term of office shortly before his second term of office shortly before noon to-day. The two houses met in joint session and a committee of sentators and representatives walted upon the governor to escort him to the hall of the house where the members of speciators were awaiting him. Chief Justice C. M. Stuart, officiated in the simple, but solemn swearing in of the chief executive for his new term of office. Governor Clough then read his blennial message to the legislature which was heard with close attention.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Petite Republiques age that the government has no faill In the duration of peace, as evidence by the fact that it has been addressed to the officers on the frontier a series of special questions relative to the eventual mobilization of the forces.

## AWFUL DEATH

Of Two Men and Terrible Injury of Two Other's.

#### EXPLOSION IN THE OIL FIELD

A Boiler Blows Up with Fearful Hesults. While Five Men are Engaged About It an Explosion Occurs Without Warning. One of the Victims Blown Two Hundred Feet in the Air, and His Body Lands Three Hundred Feet Away.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Jan. 6.-A terrible accident occurred in the Bengood oil field this morning about 10 clock, when one of the bo Fisher Oil Company, on the David Howell lease exploded and killed two men and injured several others. The intelligence of the affair reached here a few minutes after 10 o'clock and there was a great deal of excitement for a long time, until it was learned who the killed and injured were, as there are a large number es are in this city. The story of the explosion as well as could be learned was that early this morning a gang of the Fisher's men went to the Howell No. 3, to connect up the boiler, and at the time of the accident were busy at work, and one of the men was on top of the boiler assisting to make the connec-

Five people were about the boiler and every one of them was either killed or badly injured. William Austin, the man on top of the boller, was thrown up into the air a distance of 200 feet, and when he alighted was 300 feet away from where the explosion took

feet, and when he alighted was 300 feet away from where the explosion took place. Sam Bigler, the other man killed, the farm boss for the Fisher company, was also thrown up into the air a considerable distance, and struck the ground about the same distance away as Austin. Both of the men were dead and had been mangled in a terrible way by the flying debris from the botler.

The injured men were James Nolan, a driller; Sam Hinkle, a tool dresser, and Eugene Emery, a roustabout. At the time the explosion occurred Emery was standing out in the open about thirty feet from the boiler, holding a two inch line pipe, and was knocked down by the concussion and very seriously scaled. In addition his right eye was blown from his head, and he suffered a great many flesh wounds about the body. He is perhaps the werst hurt of any of those who were injured and there is a possibility that he will not recover from the shock and the injuries received.

Samuel Hinkle, the tool dresser, was standing near the boiler at the time it explosed and was literally filled with small pieces of iron and other debris, and is so severely injured that he will have a hard struggle to pull through with his iffe.

The driller, James Nolan, was in the

th his life.
The driller, James Nolan, was in the

rig at the well at the time the boller went up and h, was pretty badly hurt by the flying debris, but will recover. He was walking about a short time after the

about a mile away when the accountappened. Several roustabouts of the company were also at the place early in the morning and had been working there, they, too, had left, having been sent over to another farm by the super-intendent to do some work there.

After the eplosion occurred it was found that the boiler had been blown into the air, and that there were pieces of it hundreds of yards away. The largest piece of the boiler found was lying at a distance of about 800 feet from the scene of the explosion. It seems that Benwood is fated. There have been a number of accidents occurred over there during the past few months and all of them have been serious, but none fatal.

#### THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. The Work May Result In a High Class

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan, 6.-It has en definitely settled that the monetary convention which begins January 12, will be held in Tomlinson hall. have been many requisitions for space from newspapers.

Local members of the executive com-mittee are of the opinion that the con-

mittee are of the opinion that the convention will be able to conclude its labors in two days, or three at the outside.

The general feeling at present is that the work will resolve itself into the appointment of a non-partisan, high class commission of business men.

The executive committee will make arrangements for the taking of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the convention, to be afterwards furnished to delegates and others interested.

#### Delegates Elected. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan.

Commercial club has appointed the folowing named prominent business men conference at Indianapolis, on January 12: H. V. Watson, president of the club: C. H. Putnam, C. J. Hubbard, Richard H. Keith and J. C. James.

### Trusted Man Goes Wrong

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Frederick A. Gregory, private secretary of Pro-prietor John Hodd, of the Tifft house. prietor John Hodd, of the Tift house, and chief clerk of that establishment, has disappeared, leaving behind numerous bad checks and taking with him, it is alleged, several thousand dollars of his employer's money. Gregory is about forty years of age, and is known to business and professional men all over the country.

Unrepentant Bryan.
LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—Nebraska
free silver men of all parties held a
convention here to-day and organized
a state league, Judge C. R. Scott, of
Ornaha, was elected president and
James Stockham, of Custer county.sec-

w. J. Brgan addressed the meeting W. J. Brgan addressed the meeting briefly, saying it was better to have run and lost than never to have run

Williatood the Run.

ERLE, Pa., Jan. 6.—The second Nastrongest financial institutions of the state, withstood a two on it all day resterday. All day from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., a steady stream of depositors called upon the paying teller, but every demand was mel.

#### TO REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Those Intending to Participate in the In-auguration Should Report at Once. CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—President D. D. Woodmansee, of the National Repub-lican League of Clubs, to-night issued the following:

To Presidents of Republican League

Clubs:

"It is requested that I be furnished at the very earliest opportunity with the names of all league clubs that expect to take part in the inauguration parade on March 4 next. Also the style of uniform probable number in line and name of officer in command. It is very important that I have this information without delay, that necessary arrangements may be made by the committee on civic organisations at Washington. Address me at Cincinnati." (Signed.)

dress me at Chemias. (Signed.)
"D. D. WOODMANSEE,
"President National Republican Lea-

#### NEAR TO HAVANA.

Spanish Reports Admit the Insurgents are There in "Numerous Forces."

HAVANA, Jan. 6-A detachment of insurgents last night under Major En-Insurgents last night under Major En-rique Penalver attacked Arroyo Na-ranja, near this city, supported by nu-merous forces. The attack was met by the local garrison and the enemy was unable to burn or plunder any build-ings. They left dead inside the town the body of Penalver, a brother of the major and a deserter from the Spanish volunteers, as well as the bodies of three privates and seventeen wounded men.

three privates and seventeen wounded men.

General Aralos, while reconnoltering in the neighborhood of Cayajabos, province of Pinar del Rio, has been engaged with several bands of insurgents and inflicted upon the loss of seventeen men kill, captured twelve prisoners, destroyed several camps and burned a large number of huts.

Under date of to-day Captain General Weyler has issued another edict giving orders that within a period of eight days all owners of estates, managers and tenants in the province of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas shall appear before the mayors of the nearest fortified town and present a police passport and document proving their ownership and the payment of their last taxes.

#### SLAIN IN CUBA Report that Ex-Congressman Daugherty

is a Victim. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 6.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Dalton, to the Commercial Appeal from Dalton, Ga., says: There is little doubt that the Hon. Charles Dougherty, ex-congressman from the Second district of Florida, has been slain in Cuba. Reports have been published from Cuba about the killing there of one Charles Dougherty, an American citizen, who kas identified by an autograph upon a gold watch found upon his person. When Mr. Dougherty left home in July he had just such a watch with the autograph as indicated.

### GRUESOME WARNING

To Fire Fiends Left by a Party of South Carolina Lynchers.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Jan. 6.—Law-rence Brown, the negro who is generrence Brown, the negro who is generally believed to have been connected with burning of Robert Wannamaker's barns and stables at Stifiton last week, was lynched at 10 'clock last night. His body was found this morning, handing from the cross beam of the danger signal as the crossing of the South Carolina & Georgia railroad. It was ridded with shot Planed to it was a placa'd, on which was inscribed the following:

"Judge Lynch is in session to-night; verdict, guilty. The prisoner must die. Warning: We will protect our homes and property, so help us God. No hell-lish fire flends shall live."

(Signed.)

Verblies South.

## Fruitless Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The senat held a brief executive session to-day at the instance of the committee on foreign hey should be printed before being aken up in the senate.

The treaties relate only to the subject

The freaties relate only to the suspect of extradition of criminal, offenders against the law and are constructed according to the form usually followed in such cases. Provision is made that the treaties shall not apply to political offenses.

### A Vital Point Undecided.

tal point in the fight for the United States senatorship is the distribution States senatorship is the distribution of committee assignments. Speaker Curils was asked to-day if he intended to make up the list before the election of a United States senator. He replied that as yet he had given the matter but little thought. "I have not decided what I will be in this matter," he added, "and as yet I am opprepared to say just now how I will act.

### Received a Letter and Shot Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6,-Frederic PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Frederick Blocker, aged forty-four years, a weal-thy stock dealer from Halle. Germany, died to-day from a gunshot wound self-inflicted last night. Blocker came to this country a short time ago, traveling as far west as Chicago and buying live stock. On his return to Philadelphia yesterday, he found a letter waiting him. When he read it, he remarker that it contained bud news. Soon afterward he went to his room and shot himself. The letter has not been found.

### Return to Cleveland.

Return to Cleveland:
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—Presidentelect McKinley returned to Cleveland
this evening, being accompanied by Gen.
Felix Agnus, editor of the Baltimore
American. It is believed that the President-elect had decided upon Mr. Allson
for secretary of state some time since,
and it has also been known that the latter was adverse to leaving the senate at
this time for reasons which were satisfactory to himself.

## Populists Capture It.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—The eleventh blennial session of the Colorado legislablemial session the conto-day. The Populists and silverites captured the organization in both the senate and the house, with the aid of the few McKinley Republican members.

### Hoke will be There.

Hoke will be There.
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—Hon. Hoke
Smith, ex-secretary of the interior, left
at noon to-day for Washington, where
he will be a gross by special invitation
at the annual dinner to be tendered the
members of the cabinet by President
Cleveland to-morrow evening.

### Successfully Lannched.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—The third and last of the torpedo boars being built for the United States at the Coln Iron Works, was successfully ed to-day. Her total cost will be

## BAYARD SPEAKS.

Our Ambassador Banquetted by English Commercial Firms.

## RESPONDS HAPPILY TO TOAST

To "The People; of the United States." Receives the Greatest Ovation Ever Tendered Him in England-Is Not Sorry that Some of His Acts Have Eveked Criticism-On the Contrary, Hote Proud of the Distinction Accorded Him.

LONDON, Jan. 6.-The Article Club, an association which is made up of the leading commercial firms of the country, representing an aggregate capital of 1,500,000,000 pounds, the agents general in London of the Colonies, the heads of the government departments and many others interested in the commerce the empire, gave a banquet to-night at the Hotel Cecil, the United States amthe Hotel Cech, the linked States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, being the guest of the evening. The earl of Jersey, whe succeeds the earl of Winchelsea as president of the club, was chairman, and at the conclusion of the dinner he opened the proceedings. The earl of Jersey, formerly governor of New South Wales, made a few remarks is eulogy of Mr. Bayard, the United States ambassador, and then Sir Robert, G. W. Herbert, agent general in London for Tasmania, toasted the colonies, which, he said, were sreatly indebted to Mr. Bayard for the settlement of cretain questions tending to the federation of the English speaking peoples. Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of Westminster, proposed the toast to the The People of the United States, amid prolonged cheers, He said. "The United States and Great Britain have a common mission of civilization and Britons have extended to their American consins the hand of fellowship." The United States, he said, had often chosen worthy representatives in England, but never had a happler choice bassador, Mr. Bayard, being the guest

The United States, he said, had often chosen worthy representatives in England, but never had a happier choice been made than that of Mr. Bayard. When Mr. Bayard arose to reply to this toast, he received a tremendous ovation from those present. He said:
"I have sincerely tried to be faithful to my trust. We look upon you as our English cousins and upon canadians as our American half brothers. There is nothing in the growth of Canada but what will awaken pride in a citizen of the United States. There is not, and there ought not to be any just obstruction between the United States. should be no divergence by shar phrases and insults that sting longe

should be he divergence by sarp phrases and insults that sting longer than injuries."
Referring in his usual strain to the relations between England and the United States, Mr. Bayard closed by saying:
"If I have evoked the displeasure of some because I have sought to preserve amity, I cannot say that I am very sorry. On the contrary I am rather grateful for the distinction. It is in no spirit of defiance, but in a well considered spirit of gratitude that I reflect that I have been able to bring the hands and hearts of the two countries together. If that is my record, I shall carry it away and keep it wherever I go."

The guests all rose in their places at the conclusion of the ambassador's speech, budly cheering and waving their handserchiefs.

It was the greatest ovation which has been tendered to Mr. Bayard during his service here.

LOUISVILLE BALL CLUE.

### LOUISVILLE BALL CLUB.

Pulliam Succeeds to the Presidency. Regers will Hauage.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—The annual meeting of the directors of the Louisville base ball club was held to-night. Although the plans for the coming season were discussed in detail, the feature of the meeting was the re-tirement of Dr. T. Hunt Stucky from the

tirement of Dr. T. Hunt Stucky from the presidency of the club and the election of Harry Pullman to succeed him. First baseman Jimmy Rogers will manage the Colonels this year.

President Pullman was given the disposal of \$10,000, to be used to strengthen the club by purchase of new players, trading or in any way he sees fit.

An incentive to good work on the part of the 1897 team is given in the offer of premiums to be determined by the standing of theclubatheendoftheseason. If the Colonels soar to ninth place, \$1,000 is to be distributed among the players; if the eighth, \$2,000; if seventh, is to reached \$3,000 will be divided up.

A Prearranged Plan. CHICAGO, Jan. 6. has retired from the presidency of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. He was re-elected president and director, but has telegraphed from Omaha declining to serve. All this was part of a prearranged plan, except the telegram, it having been arranged that he was to be tendered a re-election, which he was to decline, presumably by mail. The resignation is the result of a series of arrangements between the president and some of the directors and stockholders, apparently owing more or less to Mr. Doane's connection with the Diamond match pool and the statements that Mr. Doane was a large borrower at the inattention of which he was president. has retired from the presidency of the

Created Enthusiasm in Africa. LONDON, Jan. 6.—Later reports re-ceived here in regard to the banquet received here in regard to the banquet re-cently given at Capetown to Col. Cecil Rhodes. ex-premier of Cape Colony, show that it resulted in a scene of nota-ble enthusiam. The text of the speech in which Col. Rhodes asserted that the paramount idea is expansion that the world's surface is limited end that there-fore the beat policy is to take as much of that surface as it possibly can, has cre-ated a sensation in London, where even his best friends regard the proceedings of Col. Rhodes with misgiving.

## Turkish Question.

Turkish Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jam 6,—It appears that the ambassadors of the powers, in addition, to considering the treatment of Caristians in Turkish empire, are discussing measures to ameliorate the position of the Mussulmans by improving the status of officials and assuring the regular payment of their salaries. This course is producing an excellent effect.

### Puerat Blamarck Aground

HAMBURG, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Fuerst Bla-marck has gone aground at the town of Blankenose, on the Elbe. The ship is no danger. Weather Porecast for To-day. For West Virginia, generally fair, slight-warmer Thursday atternoon; southerly

# ly warmer Thursday atternoon; southerny winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Obio, generally fair weather; slowly rising tem-perature, light to fresh southwesterly whats.

Lucal Temperature.